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REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS.

NÉROUTSOS-BEY. *L'ancienne Alexandrie. Étude archéologique et topographique.* Pp. 132 and a map. Paris, 1888 ; Leroux.

The results of excavations made during the last fifteen years are reviewed in this work. To the 24 chapters of text an excellent map is added, and in an appendix are found a series of interesting Greek, Roman, and Early Christian inscriptions. The situation of the famous buildings of Alexandria will be of special interest to most readers. The temple of Isis Plusia, the Caesareum, the palace of Hadrian, and the temples of Sarapis, Isis, and of Ptolemy and Arsinoë, are all discussed and the positions of most of them firmly settled. The Mausoleum of Alexander and the grave of Cleopatra are fixed in their proper sites ; and then, coming down to a later period, the author discusses Christian churches. Some of these still stand on the sites of heathen temples, and others have been turned into mosques. The plan given of the city would have been improved, if the modern names of the localities had been entered on it, especially so, since these are often mentioned in the text. In regard to the positions of the gate of the Sun and the gate of the Moon, the author seems to depart from the current belief without sufficient cause. He places them on the east and west sides of the city, instead of on the north and south sides. On two plates are represented sepulchral urns and some painted terracottas from the cemetery on the west side of the city. The inscriptions at the end of the volume and the well-chosen explanatory remarks attached to them give us interesting facts about the history and mixed population of this Graeco-Egyptian city.—P. WEIZSÄCKER, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 29/30.

TOMMASO TERRINONI (Monsig.). *I sommi Pontefici della Campania Romana con notizie storiche intorno alle città e luoghi più importanti della medesima provincia.* 2 vols. 8vo. Roma, 1888–89 ; Cuggiani Cecchini.

The region described in these volumes is mainly the ancient land of the Hernici and the Volsci, called, in the Middle Ages, *Campania*, while the neighboring region, intimately connected with it in its mediæval history and extending along the coast from Rome to Terracina was called *Maritima*. The principal cities of Campania were Anagnia (Anagni), Alerium (Alatri), Ferentinum (Ferentino), Verulae (Veroli), Signia (Segni), and Frusino (Frosinone). They are of unusual interest for both their pre-

Roman and their Mediæval antiquities. There has yet to be discovered a Pelasgic or "Cyclopean" citadel that can vie in grandeur with that of Alatri, with which one can compare only the Pyramids of Egypt. This entire region is but little known even to archæologists, and one might say that the smaller localities are quite unknown. I give in a note a list of the localities described.¹ The region extends up to the borders of the Abruzzi on the east, of the Neapolitan provinces on the south, and of the Monti Lepini on the west. Its cities never fell under the dominion of petty tyrants in the Middle Ages but were governed by their own officers: throughout the contests between Popes and Emperors in the XII and XIII centuries they remained faithful to Rome, and this solidarity is shown in their monuments. For this reason, the author has added to his description a short biography of the different popes who were either natives of or especially connected with this region. Four great pontiffs of the XIII century, that most interesting period in mediæval history, were natives of Anagni and its neighborhood—Innocent III, Gregory IX, Alexander IV, and Boniface VIII. Rome often proved an insecure place of residence at this time, and it was natural that Anagni should then share with Viterbo the privilege of being a regular papal residence. Last of all, and worthy of being placed by the side of these illustrious men, comes the present pope, Leo XIII, born at Carpineto. Frosinone and its neighborhood produced three popes at a much earlier date, the sixth and seventh centuries, S. Hormisdas, S. Silverius, and Honorius III: short biographies of them are given. The long account of the Acts of Leo XIII can only be excused in view of the occasion. It is quite out of place in a work of erudition, as this wishes to appear. But, in reality, its erudition is extremely superficial. There is no adequate description of a single one of the monuments, whether Pelasgic or mediæval, although this would be supposed to be the most evident duty of a writer on this region whose historical data, which he repeats in a desultory and elementary way, are well known, but whose monuments need illustration. It would not be necessary to call attention to the work, were it not the only one written in this century on the region. When, as in the case of the great Cistercian monastery of Casamari, he is forced to deliver some opinion, an error of a hundred and fifty years in dating the buildings gives some idea of the condition of the author's knowledge of the history

¹ Anagni, Carpineto (Ecetra), Acuto, Anticoli, Porciano, Gorga, Sgurgola, Morolo, Serrone, Piglio, Arcinazzo, Monte Tuino, Filettino, Trevi, Vallepietra, Monte Porcaro, Jenne, Segni, Montefortino, Gavignano, Montelanico, Valmontone, S. Vitaliano, Ferentino, Ceccano, Patrica, Giuliano, Prossedi, S. Lorenzo, Alatri, Guarcino, Torre Caietani, Trivigliano, Vico, Collepardo, Trisulti, Veroli, Casamari, Monte San Giovanni, Bauco, Ceprano, Frosinone, *etc.*

of mediæval art. The second volume includes a scanty collection of Roman inscriptions in the different localities. A. L. F., JR.

CLASSICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

K. B[ERNHARDI]. *Textbuch zu Th. Schreibers Kulturhistorischem Bilderatlas des klassischen Altertums*. 8vo, pp. 388. Leipzig, 1888.

This work is issued as an explanatory text to the second edition of the now famous *Bilderatlas* of Schreiber but can be used with the first edition, as well. It makes no claim to independent scientific value, and is written in a style that is popular and easily intelligible. A few misprints in the atlas itself are corrected, and the appearance of the book is neat and attractive. In treating of the Attic calendar, it perhaps would have been better to point out the corresponding months of our calendar.—M. LEHNERDT, in *Woch. f. klass. Philol.*, 1889, No. 36.

H. COLLITZ und F. BECHTEL. *Sammlung der griechischen Dialektinschriften*. Band III, Heft II. *Die Inschriften von Korinthos, Kleonai, Sikyon, Phleius und den korinthischen Kolonien*, von F. BLASS. 8vo, pp. 61–115. Göttingen, 1888; Vandenhöck u. Ruprecht.

The inscriptions of Corinth, with few exceptions, are upon pottery objects, and those of Sikyon and Phleius are very few. Several seem to have been omitted from the Sikyonian list that deserve to have a place there. Korkyra is well illustrated by the long (146 line) inscription of CIG, 1845.—W. LARFELD, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 26.

RODOLFO FONTEANIVE. *Quida per gli avanzi di costruzioni poligonie dette ciclopiche, saturnie o pelasgiche nella provincia di Roma* (Pubbl. della Sez. di Roma del Club Alpino). 8vo., pp. 196. Roma, 1887; Tip. Ippolito Sciolla.

There is no more picturesque region in Italy than that through which the author takes us from hill to hill, crowned with the gigantic walls built by the sturdy tribes which one by one succumbed to Rome. The ruined walls of the citadels, the landscape, and the brilliant costumes of the peasantry, all appeal to the imagination of the young writer, who is not only an archaeologist but an Alpinist and lover of nature. And so that which might have been a dry enumeration of stone walls takes color and life without detracting from scholarly exactitude. It was written as a contribution to the annual publication of the Roman section of the Club Alpino, and is the first attempt to bring together in a somewhat familiar shape the mass of material dispersed in the many volumes of the publications of the